

"In response to claims 24-43, 62-64, 78-80 and 95-110, Applicant argues that the prior art or record taken alone or in combination do not teach or suggest: "disabling a disallowed user function". As specified by the Examiner in the Office Action mailed February 20, 2002, page 3, this limitation is inherently disclosed by Dykes since a NETSCAPE is capable of presenting content or object within a browser window of the Web browser, and therefore, capable of disabling a disallowed user function, abstract, lines 1-10, col. 3, lines 22-58, col. 4, lines 47-57).

On June 4, 2002, Applicant also requested that the Examiner produce a reference that support the assertion "disallowing certain user functions". Accordingly, a reference (Wallent et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,366,912) is provided, see col. 12, lines 4-13, specifically wherein it is stated that at a step 918, a decision is made, based on the user's input, whether to allow or disallowed the requested operation. If the user specifies that the operation is to be disallowed ...., please note that whether to allow means that the user function provides for non-ephemeral reproduction of the content as recited in claim 40). Therefore, Wallent et al. supports this assertion."

Applicants respectfully reassert the traversal of the rejection of claim 24 as anticipated by Dykes, as set forth, in its entirety, in the prior response mailed November 21, 2002. After further review of the portions of Wallent, in light of the Examiner's comments, Applicants again respectfully traverse the rejection of claims 24-43, 62-64, 78-80, and 95-110 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by Dykes as improper. Specifically, to anticipate a claim, a reference must teach every element of the claim (MPEP Section 2131). Claim 24 in its current form recites the limitation of " disabling a disallowed *user function* when the content is within the browser window" (Claim 24, lines 4-5). Dykes does not disclose disabling a disallowed *user* function when the content is within the browser window, as now recited by claim 24. Instead Dykes discloses the use of a general purpose browser only for authenticating user access to *remote* application programs browser (Dykes, column 4, lines 47-57). Dykes does not disclose automatically disabling a *user* function when the content is within the browser window, as now recited by claim 24. There is no disclosure in Dykes of automatically disallowing certain *user* initiated functions once content is transferred to a user's web browser. As used in the present invention, user functions are initiated by the user to

process content. Examples of such user functions include, but are not limited to, those activities used to make or assist in making non-ephemeral (non-temporary) copies of protected content, such as recited in claim 96, e.g. print, page set-up, save, save as, view source, save picture as, set as wallpaper, copy, screen capture, print screen and cut functions. These function are initiated by the user at the time content is viewable by the user on the local system.

Nor does Wallent provide such a teaching or support for the Examiner's assertion that Dykes inherently discloses such teachings. In either Dykes or Wallent, there is no disclosure of disallowing certain *user* functions once content is transferred to a user's web browser. In the system disclosed in Wallent, the user is able to define which activities that *other processes* are authorized to perform on the user local system, e.g. preventing downloading of certain executable code modules, launching applications, etc. These "protected" operations are not requested to be performed by the user. Instead, these operations are requested to be performed by web servers connected to the user system. The user can specify whether to enable, prompt or disable such operations. (Wallent, col. 8, line 58 through col. 10, line 17). Accordingly, these are *not user functions*, as recited in the claims. The present invention prevents the *user* from performing operations the make permanent copies of protected content. Wallent does not disclose such a system, nor is the disclosure in Wallent relative the concept of preventing the *user* from making permanent copies of protected content from another source. In addition, Applicants are puzzled how the disclosure in Wallent can be used to support an inherent disclosure in Dykes, particularly since the effective date of Wallent is after the effective date of Dykes. If the Examiner is basing his rejection on the combined teachings of Dykes and Wallent then the Examiner should issue a proper rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 instead of 35 U.S.C. 102(e).

In light of the above, Applicants respectfully assert that the Examiner has failed to show where Dykes discloses all of the limitations of claims 24 and its subsequent dependent claims. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully assert that claim 24 and its subsequent dependent claims are not anticipated by Dykes.

Regarding the rejection of claims, 25-29 and 40, Applicants have previously amended claims 25-29 and 40 to include all of the limitations of claim 24, in the prior response mailed November 21, 2002. Respectfully, the Examiner has either ignored or overlooked such amendments. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of claims , 25-29 and 40, as anticipated by Dykes, each claim on its own respective merits. Specifically, claims 25-29 recite five different techniques for disallowing a user function. The Examiner has never provided specific citation(s) to the section(s) of Dykes, Wallent or any other reference of record that discloses such limitations. Nor have Applicants been able to find any disclosure, teaching or suggestion of such limitations. The Examiner's vague allegations that these limitations are inherently disclosed by Dykes do not provide an adequate grounds on which to base the rejection. Dykes does not explicitly or inherently disclose any of these limitations. Nor does Wallent supply the teachings missing from Dykes.

For example, claim 25 recites a method for controlling access to information presented by a web browser including "disabling a disallowed user function when the content is within the browser window *by intercepting a message posted to the browser window; and hiding the content if the browser is not a foreground application*" (claim 25, lines 4-6). This limitation is specific as to how the user function is disallowed. The Examiner has not shown where either of Dykes or Wallent disclose, teach or suggest this limitation.

Claim 26 recites a method for controlling access to information presented by a web browser including "disabling a disallowed user function when the content is within the browser window *by clearing a commonly shared inter-application memory within the inter-application memory is accessed.* " (claim 26, lines 4-6). This limitation is specific as to how the user function is disallowed. The Examiner has not shown where either of Dykes or Wallent disclose, teach or suggest the limitations now recited in claim 26.

Claim 27 recites a method for controlling access to information presented by a web browser including "disabling a disallowed user function when the content is within the browser window *by hiding a user menu selection corresponding to the disallowed user function.* " (claim 27, lines 4-5). This limitation is specific as to how the user

function is disallowed. The Examiner has not shown where either of Dykes or Wallent disclose, teach or suggest the limitations now recited in claim 27.

Claim 28 recites a method for controlling access to information presented by a web browser including "disabling a disallowed user function when the content is within the browser window *by intercepting a keyboard message; and discarding the keyboard message if it corresponds to the disallowed user function.* " (claim 28, lines 4-7). This limitation is specific as to how the user function is disallowed. The Examiner has not shown where either of Dykes or Wallent disclose, teach or suggest the limitations now recited in claim 28

Claim 29 recites a method for controlling access to information presented by a web browser including "disabling a disallowed user function when the content is within the browser window *by monitoring a context for a device; and discarding a user action directed to the device when the context matches the content.* " (claim 29, lines 4-7). This limitation is specific as to how the user function is disallowed. The Examiner has not shown where either of Dykes or Wallent disclose, teach or suggest the limitations now recited in claim 29.

In the absence of further support for the Examiner's rejections, Applicants respectfully assert that claims 25-29 are patentable over the Dykes and Wallent whether considered singularly or in combination with any other art of record.

Regarding claim 40, this claim had been previously amended to recite a method for controlling access to information presented by a web browser including "disabling a disallowed user function when the content is within the browser window, *the user function which, when allowed, provides for non-ephemeral reproduction of the content* " (claim 40, lines 6-7). The operations disclosed in Wallent (col. 8, line 52 through col. 9, line 57), and noted by the Examiner, are not related to non-ephemeral (permanent) reproduction of the content. Accordingly, the Examiner has not shown where either of Dykes or Wallent disclose, each or suggest the limitations now recited in claim 40. Claims 62 and 109 include limitations similar to claim 40 and are likewise believed allowable, along with their respective dependent claims, for at least the same reasons as claim 40.

Claim 78 recites a system including " means for displaying the protected content on the client computer while preventing at least one form of reproduction of the content " (Claim 78, lines 4-5). Applicant respectfully asserts that the Examiner has failed to disclosed where in Dykes there is any teaching of disclosure of displaying the protected content on a client computer while preventing at least one form of reproduction of the content. In the absence of a reference to support the Examiner's claim, Applicants respectfully assert that claim 78 and its subsequent dependent claims are not anticipated by Dykes.

Claims 95, 98 and 101 recite a method, computer program product and apparatus, respectively, including the limitations of " receiving function authorization data indicating which of the viewer functions may be performed on the content from the source" and " disabling a disallowed user function in accordance with the function authorization data received from the source. " (Claims 95, lines 5-6 and 8-9; claim 98, lines 7-8 and 10-11; and claim 101, lines 9-10 and 12-13). In setting forth the rejection the Examiner is alleging that Dykes discloses receiving function authorization data indicating which of the viewer functions may be performed on the content from the source. Dykes discloses a system by which client workstations can authenticate to and access remotely stored activity programs. Again, such technique is not the same as an external process transmitting content to a viewing program, .e.g. a browser, on a client system and disallowing certain permanent copying, e.g. non-ephemeral, functions within the viewer program. The ability to deny access to different levels of authentication to remote programs, as disclosed in Dykes, is not the same as providing content for viewing, but preventing duplication of the content, as in the present invention. In Applicants' invention the browser is instructed what functions can be performed on content that is already received. In Dykes, failure to authenticate would merely lead to lack of access to the content. These two concepts are separate and distinct.

One of the objectives of the present invention is to prevent non-ephemeral, i.e. permanent, copies of content from being generated with the presentation program. This objective is achieved by having the browser functions automatically disabled not by the user but by another element in the system interacting with the browser. The Examiner

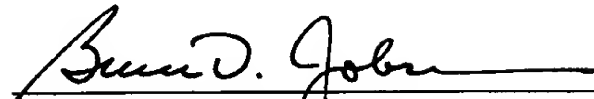
will note that even if the *user* were able to voluntarily disable one or more of the functions performed by a general purpose web browser, that would not anticipate the Applicants' invention. The Examiner has not cited any reference that discloses how various user viewer functions could be disabled via authorization data from another element in the system. In the absence of a reference to support the Examiner's claim, Applicants respectfully assert that claims 95, 98 and 101 and their respective dependent claims are not anticipated by Dykes.

Claims 104, 107 and 109 include limitations similar to the prior independent claims. Specifically claim 104 recites a method including " monitoring user command input to the presentation program; and selectively enabling presentation program functions in accordance with function authorization data received from the source" (Claim 104, lines 5-6). Claim 107 recites a method including " monitoring user command input to the presentation program; and enabling less than all of the presentation program functions while the content is being presented" (Claim 107, lines 5-6). Claim 109 recites a method including " displaying the content with the presentation program; and preventing non-ephemeral reproduction of the content being displayed with the presentation program" (Claim 107, lines 6-7). For at least the same reasons stated previously, Applicants respectfully assert that, in the absence 104, 107 and 109 and their respective dependent claims are not anticipated by Dykes.

Applicants respectfully reassert all of the arguments and traversals set forth in prior responses to the extent still relevant to the outstanding rejections.

Applicants believe the claims are in allowable condition. A notice of allowance for this application is solicited earnestly. If the Examiner has any further questions regarding this amendment, he/she is invited to call Applicant's attorney at the number listed below. The Examiner is hereby authorized to charge any fees or credit any balances under 37 CFR §1.17, and 1.16 to Deposit Account No. 02-3038.

Respectfully submitted,



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